

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1890.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

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TURKS ACT BRITISH WORRY

Crisis in Near East
in No Wise Relieved
—Turks Continue to
Invade Neutral
Zone

London, Sept. 28 (By the Associated Press).—The British cabinet held three successive meetings today and another meeting will be held tomorrow morning. This fact alone is sufficient comment upon the gravity of the situation in the Near East, revealed by yesterday's bad news, which has been amply confirmed and accentuated by today's dispatches.

The Greek revolution, which was a military and naval coup, seems to have been carried out with surprising swiftness and completeness. Information regarding Constantinople is meager, but one report had it that he was a prisoner of the revolutionists.

The crown prince succeeds to the throne, while the victorious troops with their leaders at their head marched triumphantly into Athens, which pending the formation of a new government is in the hands of a military dictatorship in the shape of a triumvirate council of generals. One of the generals is said to be the famous General Nider, who for a long time was chief of staff, and war minister under the Venizelos administration and commanded the Greek expeditionary corps operating in south Russia in 1918.

Apparently the revolution was bloodless, although an unconfirmed report mentions the killing of one minister. It is assumed here one of the main objects of the revolution is to maintain Greek rule in eastern Thrace.

Latest advices are to the effect that there has been no collision between the Turkish and British forces in the Chanak zone and that seems to be the only satisfying aspect of a very threatening situation. Friendly messages have been exchanged between General Harington, the British commander at Constantinople, and Kemal Pasha, discussing the respective viewpoints in an amicable manner, but the Kemalists show not the slightest disposition to recede from their position and refuse to withdraw their troops from the Chanak sector.

On the other hand, according to government dispatches and correspondents on the spot, an additional Turkish force entered the neutral zone today and there is a constant increase in the Turkish forces in both the Chanak and Ismid sectors. Not only do the Kemalists refuse to retire from the neutral zone, ignoring all British warnings, but they are reported to have declared they will not permit the British to build fortifications at certain points within the zone.

In Constantinople it is believed the situation has been relieved by the Kemalists' agreement to recognize the neutrality of the straits, pending the armistice conference. Another point on the peace side is that General Harington still professes confidence in Kemal's moderation. He sent a wireless message to the Nationalist leader at Smyrna this evening asking him for an immediate personal meeting and leaving the choice of place to Kemal.

A report has reached here, though not officially, that the sultan of Turkey, Mohammed VI, has abdicated in favor of the heir apparent, Prince Abdul Medjid. The British government is delaying its reply to the Russian note, pending further developments. With regard to Kemal Pasha's protest against British demolitions on the south side of the straits and the sea of Marmora, the British government states these were executed in 1920 and that anything done since then was quite unimportant.

Regarding the Turkish complaints that the sea of Marmora is closed to Turkish troops, the British contention is that it has thoroughly maintained absolute neutrality as between the Greeks and the Turks and that the whole of the sea of Marmora is free to both the Turks and Greeks equally.

No authoritative information is forthcoming on the cabinet's views on the new situation created by the Greek revolution. The government's present attitude is that of waiting for further developments and the result of the armistice conference.

A Smyrna dispatch through Paris tonight says that Kemal Pasha is disposed to accept the invitation to a peace conference, with certain reservations, but that the Ankara assembly has voted a larger war credit.

All it is possible to say with confidence is that while peace has not been broken, some unforeseen incident may at any moment provoke hostilities.

Washington, Oct. 2.—New customs regulations, making effective the provisions of the tariff act of 1922 prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors without a permit were promulgated by the treasury today.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE SUCCESSFUL

Men Imprison Officers
and Seize Ships—In
Control of Athens

Mitylene, Sept. 28 (By the Associated Press).—All Greece, including her islands, is aflame with the revolution which began Monday night on this historic island in the Aegean sea.

Seventy-five thousand disaffected soldiers, who were driven out of Smyrna by the forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, stormed the government's palace and imprisoned all the officials, including the governor and Generals Braca and Franzo. They took possession of the telegraph lines and of the radio so that Athens would not know a revolt was under way. Their next move was to seize the port officers and take over command of the battleships Lemnos and Kilkos.

Then they commandeered all the vessels in the harbor, including the Greek trans-Atlantic liners Megali, Hellas and Patris. Before embarking for Piraeus on these vessels the soldiers paraded the street with Venizelist banners and effigies of King Constantine.

Shouting "Down with Constantine" and "We want Crown Prince George," the troops fired revolvers and sang the Venizelist hymn.

While these demonstrations were in progress 60,000 fugitives from Smyrna suffering from fright, hunger and exposure were too stunned to participate in the insurrection.

Amid the scene of disorder and excitement a dramatic figure was A. K. Jennings of New York of the Near East relief, who is attempting single-handed to alleviate the suffering and quiet the fears of the distracted fugitives. On the initiative and enterprise of Mr. Jennings a steady stream of boats is kept running between Mitylene island and Smyrna, taking off refugees from the island and survivors of the Smyrna fire.

At first the captains of Greek boats refused to go to Smyrna, fearing they would be seized by the Kemalists, but Mr. Jennings arranged to have them discard their Greek flags and conveyed by American torpedo destroyers to Smyrna.

Through his resourcefulness, Mr. Jennings doubtless will be means of saving thousands of persons from fire and famine. He has won the admiration of the entire land.

The untiring devotion of the American bluejackets has stirred the emotion of the population of Mitylene, who are thrilled at the presence of the Stars and Stripes thousands of miles from American shores. The steamer Patris took off 6,000 troops at Smyrna, but the soldiers, who commanded the vessel, declined to take any refugees. Those of the refugees who were fortunate enough to have funds at their disposal offered as high as \$1,000 to small boats to take them to safety.

Smyrna, Sept. 28 (By the Associated Press).—Ten Greek owned vessels steamed into the harbor tonight under the protection of the American flag and took off 20,000 refugees and victims of the fire. The American navy, under Rear Admiral Bristol, is striving valiantly to save the remainder, who number not less than 40,000.

Admiral Bristol hopes to obtain an extension of the time limit for the evacuation for the last of the outbreak beyond September 30, the date fixed by the Turkish authorities.

Oscar F. Heizer, American consul at Constantinople, has arrived here on the destroyer McLeish to administer the congressional fund of \$200,000 for the relief of naturalized Americans here and in other sections. After making a survey of the needs, Mr. Heizer will establish headquarters at Athens from which he will direct the work.

Wireless messages to American destroyers report that the situation of the refugees of Rodosto, Mitylene, Chios and Aline on the shores of the Sea of Marmora is assuming appalling proportions, demanding the attention of the allied nations. There are 100,000 in the scattered villages along Marmora, 60,000 at Mitylene, 110,000 at Rodosto and nearby towns, and many refugees from the interior are expected soon to be staggering into Smyrna.

The United States has taken an active lead in this work of mercy; its naval officers and sailors as well as its citizens are engaged in all these areas ameliorating the deplorable plight of the evicted Christians.

The submarine chaser 96 is proceeding from Constantinople to Rodosto with 5,000 loaves of bread. Dr. Mabel Elliott of Benton Harbor, Mich., is aboard. She will direct the medical work among the refugees in behalf of the Near East relief. She has with her equipment for a clinic which will be opened in the mayor's office.

The Greek government is conveying refugees into the interior.

Athens, Sept. 27 (By the Associated Press—Delayed).—Crown Prince George was sworn in as king of the Hellenes this (Wed-

TURKS MAY START WAR ANY MINUTE

Situation on the Dar-
danelles Has Reach-
ed the Most Critical
Stage

Constantinople, Sept. 29 (By the Associated Press).—The situation between the British and the Turkish nationalists was extremely tense tonight.

A note from Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Brigadier General Harington, the British commander, couched in a hostile tenor, was considered by British military circles here as closing the door to a pacific settlement of the straits question. The prospects of an armed conflict were considered more evident than previously.

The note of Kemal demands the retirement of all the British troops from the Asiatic side of the straits, as the French and Italians have done and says in case of acquiescence he will withdraw the nationalist forces "slightly" from the neutral zone.

It also demands the cessation of what are termed the arbitrary measures of the British authorities in Constantinople in dealing with the Turkish population and contains a solemn warning that no Greek vessel shall be permitted to pass the Dardanelles. It concludes with a protest against the destruction of Turkish war material in the straits.

The note of Kemal was in reply to the last written communication of General Harington, transmitted through Hamid Bey, the Nationalist representative in Constantinople to Kemal in Smyrna.

It is felt in British circles tonight that they would be forced to modify their conciliatory attitude at the moment the Turks bring up heavy artillery with which they would be able to threaten seriously the European side of the Dardanelles and also hamper passage of British vessels through the straits.

Six submarines of the British Atlantic fleet have arrived and will be used to prevent the transport of Turkish troops across the Sea of Marmora in the event of war between the British and the Turks.

The British also have posted batteries in strategic positions on the heights of Chania, eastward of Scutari, and at Mal-Tepeli, on the Haidar Pass railway, facing Prinkipo island. These positions are on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, a short distance from Constantinople.

Some optimism was felt today over the meeting between M. Franklin-Bouillon, the French envoy, and Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Smyrna, where there was a conference on the general situation. Later, while on the way to Eskisehir, Kemal received a message calling him to Ankara to discuss with the government the Nationalist reply to the allied demands. Therefore General Harington has postponed his departure for Mudania to meet Kemal.

Meanwhile the Turkish leader has given assurance that his troops will not advance further than the neutral zone.

The belief prevails in British military circles that Greece may be asked to evacuate Thrace by October 10. This would permit the Kemalists to enter Thrace by ports on the sea of Marmora, avoid a violation of the straits and satisfy the Kemalists' demand for possession of Thrace before the proposed peace conference begins.

It is held that the Greek revolution has radically altered the Thracian situation and that there is no certainty that the new Athens government will be able to maintain an efficient army there, even pending the settlement of peace. It is suggested that if Greece refuses to evacuate Thrace an allied fleet may blockade the Greek mainland.

Governor Harvey Suspends Sheriff of Colleton County

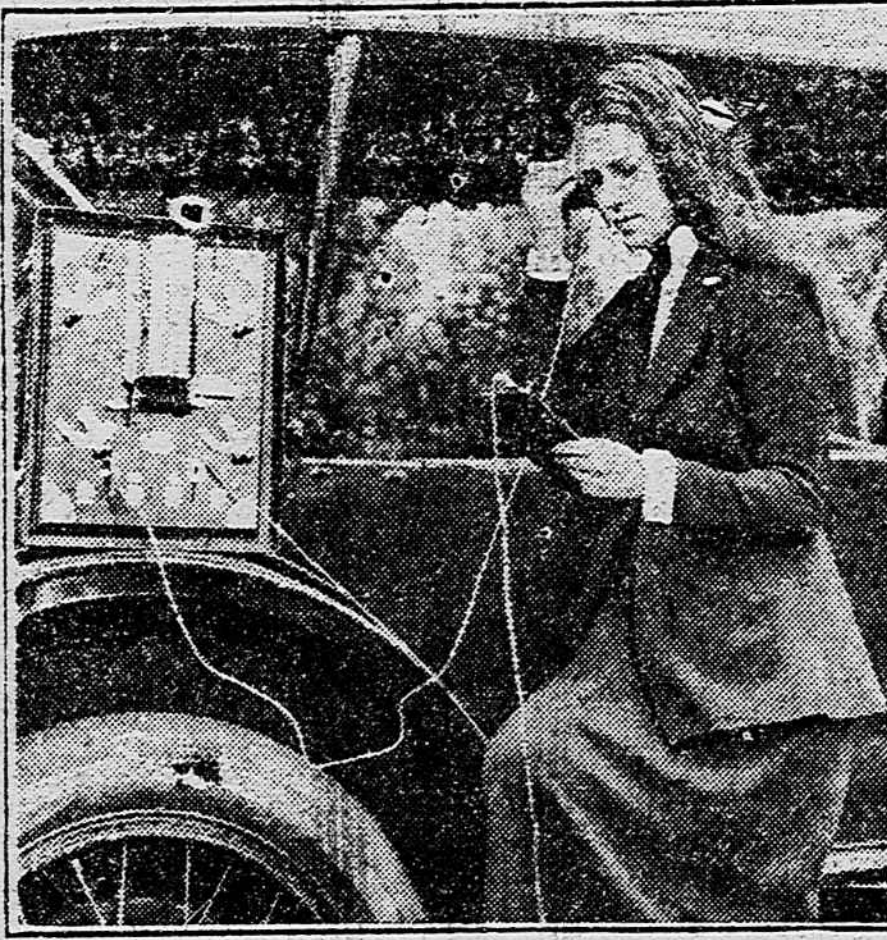
Columbia, Sept. 30.—Governor Harvey Saturday afternoon suspended Sheriff W. B. Ackerman, of Colleton county, from office, and appointed in his place Major John Black, of Walterboro, to serve until Sheriff Ackerman shall have been acquitted by a jury on the charge of embezzlement brought against him under indictment of the Colleton county grand jury. A shortage in the tax books of the sheriff's office was disclosed by a recent audit and the governor ordered the officer prosecuted.

Dorothy Lebas, waitress, yawned and dislocated her jaw. Never tell a waitress bum jokes.

Wednesday afternoon. The city is illuminated tonight in honor of his accession.

Perfect order is being maintained and the revolutionists appear to be masters of the situation. They have taken over the administration and it is expected that a ministry will be formed within 48 hours. It is expected that ministry will be commander of the army.

New—Beauty Parlor on Wheels



Don't cry—or fuss—when dirt and dust cakes up your hair on a motor trip and makes you look a perfect fright. Here's a complete electrical massage and curling outfit that runs by the power of your car. A Boston girl's using it.

PROTEST AGAINST BARBARITY

Petition to President
Harding Drawn Up
by Columbia Citi-
zens

Columbia, Sept. 29.—A petition from "The Christian people of Columbia" to President Harding, asking that the government use its duly authorized offices to bring the nation of Turkey to a proper observance of the peace treaty with the allied nations and to require Turkey to "cease forever her barbarous methods of religious warfare, rapine, plunder and murder, so long as she claims recognition among the civilized nations of the world," was forwarded to the national capital today by a committee named at a mass meeting of Americans, Greeks, and Armenians, held in Columbia yesterday afternoon. The committee appointed to draw up the petition was composed of Governor Harvey, W. D. Clark, Mrs. R. L. Manning, F. H. McMaster, and Rev. T. G. Skinner.

ANTI-TRUST INDICTMENTS

Large Number of Pottery
Makers Prosecuted in New
York Court

New York, Sept. 29.—An indictment against approximately 85 percent of the corporations, firms and individuals engaged in producing and distributing pottery in this country was made public today by William Hayward, United States attorney for the Southern district of New York. The indictment names 23 companies and 24 individuals.

The indictment is regarded as virtually the last of the series of steps taken against various industries affecting housing problems carried on by the Lockwood committee.

Today's indictment was returned by the July federal grand jury under an extension of the term of the court which brought the deliberations of the body into August. The indictment was held under seal until today, pending an investigation into a collateral industry.

The firms and individuals named are engaged principally in the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware. Several of the indicted firms also manufacture both bath tubs and similar accessories. The indictment is in two counts. The first accuses the defendants of having been engaged in a price fixing combination. The second charges that the defendants have unlawfully restricted and confined sales of their merchandise to a specially selected group of so-called legitimate jobbers.

As to the second count, the report said the defendants had a rule whereby members of the group were barred from selling their merchandise directly to the builder, the architect of the contractor. The manufacturer, according to the report, confined his sales to the so-called "legitimate jobbers," who, in turn, would confine his sales to "legitimate plumbers." The jobber and the plumber in each case, it was said, would dictate his own prices without fear of competition.

GREEK ROYAL FAMILY SAILS

Athens, Sept. 30.—Members of the Greek royal family have failed for Palermo, where it was announced the Italian government expected to install them at Palermo, Sicily.

MRS. STILLMAN VINDICATED BY THE COURT

Referee Files Decree
in the Malodorous
Divorce Suit of
Bank President

Carmel, N. Y., Sept. 29.—James A. Stillman, former president of the National City Bank of New York, was denied a decree in his suit for absolute divorce against Anne C. Stillman, and Guy Stillman is declared legitimate in the findings of Daniel J. Gleason, referee, filed here. It is declared to be a complete victory for Mrs. Stillman. Not only is her defense upheld, but confirmed the charges that Stillman miscondemned himself with Florence H. Leeds, and that Mrs. Leeds had borne two children.

COUNSEL FOR STILLMAN REFUSES COMMENT

New York, Sept. 29.—Cornelius Sullivan, counsel for James Stillman, declined to comment on report of the referee recommending the denial of Stillman's divorce suit until he had seen a copy. He would not say whether an appeal would be taken. He said that Stillman was in the city but declined to make known his whereabouts.

One-Half Cotton Crop

Boll Weevil Getting in Its
Work in York County

Sharon, Sept. 29.—Jas. D. Hambricht, cashier of the Planters' Bank of Sharon, estimates that this section will make about one-half as much cotton as was produced last year. If the output is more than that Mr. Hambricht will be surprised, and if it is less he will not be surprised. In discussing the crop outlook with the correspondent the other day Mr. Hambricht showed an estimate of the crop of cotton that six leading farmers of Bullock's Creek township will make. The estimate was fifty-eight bales for the six whereas the same six made nearly three times as much last year.

While he takes into consideration the fact that the acreage devoted to cotton by these six farmers has been materially reduced at the same time the big decrease is due largely to the activities of the boll weevil and to the drought. No farmer in Bullock's Creek or Broad river townships has as good a crop of cotton this fall as he did last and there are few who will get more than a half crop on an average equal to last year. The Sharon ginners ordinarily gin from 3,400 to 3,600 bales of cotton each season. They will do well to gin 1,600 of the crop now being gathered, according to Mr. Hambricht.

REFUGEES STARVING BY THOUSANDS

War in Near East Brings
Death of Civilian Population

Constantinople, Sept. 29.—Wireless dispatches to the American embassy and reports received by the Associated Press from Smyrna, Saloniki and the islands of Mitylene and Chios, show that thousands of refugees are in danger of perishing. Conservative estimates place the number of sufferers at four hundred thousand. The Greek revolution has resulted in utter administrative chaos, and a complete breakdown of the normal process of life.

FRENCH ENVOY INTERCEDES WITH KEMAL

Result of This Inter-
view Will Determine
Peace or War Be-
tween Allies and the
Turks

London, Sept. 29 (By the Associated Press).—The events of the next few days probably will be largely influenced by the outcome of the meeting which M. Franklin-Bouillon, the French envoy sent by the Paris government to Asiatic Turkey, has just had with Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader.

The policy the British authorities have pursued in the face of the continued occupation by the Kemalists of the region in the vicinity of Chanak is believed in London to have been due to the absence of definite information as to how far Great Britain could depend upon French and Italian support in the event of hostilities with the Turks. An agreement with the Ankara government, conclude some time ago by M. Franklin-Bouillon, included a clause under which France undertook not to engage in military operations against the Turks in Asiatic Minor.

Reports from Constantinople to the effect that Mustafa Kemal is in favor of peace; but, on the other hand, the Associated Press correspondent asserts that the French and Italians in Constantinople express the opinion that the British ought to withdraw from Chanak and confine themselves to the European side of the Gallipoli peninsula.

It is expected that the meeting between Franklin-Bouillon and Kemal Pasha will make the actual situation clearer. The situation as revealed here today following an important cabinet meeting appeared to be that the British government had arrived nearly at the end of its patience.

What is said to have been virtually an ultimatum, demanding that the Turkish troops quit the Chanak zone has been sent to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, and after the cabinet meeting it was said that Brigadier General Harington had been informed he would have the full support of the government in taking whatever steps he thought advisable to bring the Turkish occupation to an end and thus terminate the grave situation, which was considered nothing less than Turkish defiance to the British empire and in direct contravention to the allied note. The British government's view regarding this note is that if one part of it is broken the whole of it becomes ineffective.

It was added that the British would no longer be satisfied with Kemal's promise that the troops would advance no farther, but will require the actual withdrawal of the Nationalist forces. According to the official view here, at the coming meeting between General Harington and Kemal nothing will be discussed but actual military matters and that it is intended to clear up any misunderstanding arising from the Kemal charges of aggression. It will be contended that the British operations are necessary and justifiable but not hostile.

There have been reports today that the Turks might be allowed to cross into Thrace in return for the evacuation by the Kemalists of the whole of the neutral zone. These reports met with little credence in London, but, according to the Associated Press correspondent in Constantinople, there is talk of the Greeks being asked to evacuate eastern Thrace by October 10, thus permitting the Turks to enter the region by way of ports on the Sea of Marmora. The view in official circles here tonight was that as the Sea of Marmora has been declared neutral, the Greek fleet can operate there and effectively prevent the Turks from crossing.

Malta dispatches received in London report that the British fleet in the Dardanelles and the British army at Chanak are being constantly reinforced, while Mudros is being converted into a subsidiary base for the fleet operating in Turkish waters.

London report that the British fleet in the Dardanelles and the British army at Chanak are being constantly reinforced, while Mudros is being converted into a subsidiary base for the fleet operating in Turkish waters.

MORE JOBS, FORD'S PLAN

New York, Sept. 29.—Henry Ford, in an interview published by the Wall Street Journal, today declared he intended to employ his vast wealth in industry to provide jobs for thousands of additional men and to increase the wealth of the country by a large production. "The Rockefeller and Carnegie distributions are all right," he said, "but I don't believe in that method."

Chanak Situation More Critical

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—British officials admit that the Chanak situation is growing more critical, and that hopes for an amicable settlement are waning.

NEW CABINET IN CHARGE IN GREECE

Zaimis, Who Expelled
Constantine During
World War in Pow-
er Again

Athens, Sept. 30 (By the Associated Press).—Alexandre Zaimis, who was premier when Constantine was expelled from Greece in 1917 and whose father headed the Greek cabinet when King Otto I was dethroned by the revolution in 1862, has been selected to head the new ministry, which is composed of independents, Venizelists and military officers.

It is now stated that Constantine plans to reside in Palermo, Italy.

A favorable impression was created by the proclamation of the revolution committee that the arrested political and military leaders shall remain in prison, but that the manner of their trial shall be left to the future national assembly.

The French and English ministers emphasized to the committee that trial of these persons before a revolutionary tribunal would create a bad impression throughout Europe and suggested they be given a trial such as was accorded former Premier Caillaux of France.

The revolutionary committee's determination to sit in supervision over the acts of the cabinet until a government founded on the will of the people, as expressed by elections, can come into being seems to be based on the idea that the vital interests of the nation demand such procedure.

The army backed by the navy, stands ready to push on the war effectively in Thrace, but its leaders believe that their past experiences justify prudent control in Athens by military representatives until a genuine people's government comes into power.

The arrest of a number of former government leaders is described as being due to a desire to impose justice as an example to future possible offenders. One allegation put forward is that, while in power, the leaders refused to listen to the advice of England that so long as Constantine was allowed to remain on the throne, the cause of Greece was hopeless.

Colonel Gonatas, head of the revolutionary committee, has announced that the national assembly is regarded as dissolved and that new elections probably will be held in November.

The foreign diplomats are not yet in official relations with King George and there is no indication here whether their governments will recognize the new regime. All the civil and military authorities recognize the authority of the revolutionary committee.

Paris, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens says the new cabinet of Premier Alexandre Zaimis was sworn in yesterday afternoon. The ministers are: Foreign affairs, M. Politis; navy, Admiral Pachistrou; war, General Aramali; national economics, M. Canelopoulos; finance, Alexandre Diodon; justice, M. Vasiliu. The ministry of the interior is as yet unfiled.

M. M. Zaimis, and Politis, his dispatch adds, are abroad and their offices are being filled temporarily by M. Krokidas as premier and M. Canelopoulos as minister of foreign affairs.

Acting Premier Krokidas has taken the ministry of the interior, while M. Sisis has been given the portfolio of public instruction, M. Doxiadis, poor relief, Paul Calligas, communications, and Georges Embrikos, food.

Paris, Sept. 30 (By the Associated Press).—M. Venizelos has telegraphed to Athens his acceptance of the invitation extended by the revolutionary committee to take up the task of defending Greece's interests in the allied capitals.

Shortly after sending the message he left for London, where he hopes to see Viscount Curzon, British foreign secretary, some time today.

M. Venizelos' reply to the revolutionary committee thanked the new government warmly for its confidence in him and put himself on record as agreeing to undertake the task of defending the political program of the present Greek government. His decision immediately to associate himself with the revolutionary government is believed to be based upon reports sent him from Athens by his former associates, as even the French foreign office had thought that, under the circumstances, he was unlikely to accept for the present.

It was felt in political circles here that the allied position on the return of Thrace to the Turks would make it possible for him to comply with the avowed aim of the Greek revolutionists is to retain Thrace.

GARRISON AT JAUREZ REVOLTS

Mexican Troops Seize
City Jail and Re-
lease All Prisoners.
American Garrison
Reinforced

El Paso, Sept. 30.—Immediately after the United States army officials were notified this morning that the Mexican garrison in Juarez, across the Rio Grande from here, had revolted preparations were taken to send troops as reinforcements to the American side of the international bridge.

The garrison revolted at two o'clock this morning. Led by Captain Valverde and 150 soldiers at the station in the Mexican city, released all prisoners in the city jail, imprisoned officers, took possession of the town and began looting.

Thirteen guards and police this morning gave battle to rebel soldiers in the main streets of Juarez. Both sides lacked leadership. About a dozen were killed or wounded.

Juarez in Hands of Government Forces

El Paso, Sept. 30.—Juarez is again controlled by men in sympathy with administration in Mexico City after being in the possession of rebel forces for four hours. Fighting resulted in the killing of ten men and wounding twenty. General Mendez has reorganized his depleted forces to aid the river guards and private citizens, defeating a force of about two hundred rebels just outside the city.

JUAREZ REVOLT FULLY SUBDUED

Policy of Changing Garrisons
at Border Towns

Mexico City, Oct. 1.—As a result of yesterday's revolt at Juarez which is now regarded as completely put down, the war office will adopt a policy of changing garrisons at all border cities every three months as a precaution against further uprisings. It is believed the troops stationed at border cities are subjected to extremely insidious propaganda directed from American soil.

Dispatches received here today say the rebels have been scattered. Several scores were made prisoners and numerous others surrendered and asked clemency.

Newspapers here without exception treat the Juarez uprising as an isolated movement, although El Universal, Juarez, correspondent reports a simultaneous revolt yesterday at Chihuahua City, which was promptly suppressed.

Revolutionary activities throughout the republic have been few of late, although reports have been received here from time to time of uprisings at Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas and Jalisco.

El Democrata asserts that a conspiracy aiming at a general revolution was discovered yesterday in Guadalajara, but that due to the activity of Gen. Enrique Estrada, commanding the area, the leaders were arrested.

GERMAN MILLS NEEDING COTTON

Low Buying Power of the
Mark Blamed for the
Crisis

Washington, Oct. 1.—German cotton mills are facing a shut-down through inability to buy raw materials, said a report to the commerce department today from Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division, who is in Europe making a survey of the textile situation.

Heavy depreciation of the buying power of the German mark abroad he declared, has made it almost impossible for German cotton mills to expand their working capital sufficiently to cover their raw material obligations.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Chief Justice Taft, and all associate justices with the exception of Pitney, who is seriously ill at his home in Morris-town, N. J., were here for the opening of the regular October term of court.

neutral zone, occupying the village of Safalan, Thrace, where they massacred 11 inhabitants. The Greeks shortly after made an attack and killed 25 Turkish soldiers and one officer. The Greek losses were one killed and one wounded. The Turks were under the command of an officer, named Redjeb, who arrived in Constantinople ten days ago.

London, Oct. 2.—There was a relaxation today of the tension over the Near Eastern situation, despite the fact that the press comment during the last few days giving way to hope, although not absolute confidence that war has been averted.